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1	APPEARANCES:
2	For The Plaintiffs:
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8	For the Defendants:
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Τ	PROCEEDINGS
2	THE CLERK: Court is now in session in the matter
3	of Turner vs. Liberty Mutual Retirement Benefit Plan,
4	Civil Action Number 20-11530.
5	Participants are reminded that photographing,
6	recording and rebroadcasting of this hearing is prohibited
7	and may result in sanctions.
8	Would counsel please identify themselves for the
9	record, beginning with plaintiff's counsel.
11:01AM 10	MR. TOMASEVIC: Good morning, everyone,
11	Alex Tomasevic for plaintiff.
12	MR. WINTERS: Good morning, your Honor,
13	Jack Winters for plaintiff.
14	MR. CHANG: Good morning, your Honor, Jeff Chang
15	for plaintiff.
16	THE COURT: Good morning. All right, for
17	defendant.
18	MS. BECKLEY: Good morning, your Honor,
19	Shamis Beckley for defendant.
11:02AM 20	THE COURT: Good morning.
21	MS. BECKLEY: We seem to be missing somebody from
22	our side. Apologies, your Honor.
23	THE CLERK: There's an Attorney Diggs and an
24	Attorney Tishyevich, but they're mooted, and I don't see
25	Mr. Tishyevich's video on.

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                     MR. TISHYEVICH: I'm sorry, we're missing one of
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            our attorneys.
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                     MS. BECKLEY: Attorney Warner is missing,
       4
            apologies.
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                     THE CLERK: Is it possible that Attorney Warner is
            using a device called WDC-09-New York?
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                     MS. BECKLEY: It may be possible. We're just
            e-mailing her and calling her right now to see. Apologies.
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                     THE CLERK: We have someone in the waiting room
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            with that I.D., we just haven't admitted them because
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            they're not identified or registered otherwise.
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                     MS. BECKLEY: Understood, yes.
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                     THE CLERK: Just let me know.
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                     MS. BECKLEY: Thank you. Ms. Warner is on a
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            New York conference attorney number, so she just needs to be
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            let in.
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                     THE CLERK: Okay. I'm doing that now, and we will
            rename her as soon as she joins.
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                     THE COURT: My children, when they were teenagers,
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            they would prank me and my wife all the time, you know, sign
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            in a meeting as Bugs Bunny or something. I'm glad they
            weren't around or at home for the Zoom age, I can only
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            imagine what would be happening.
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                     MR. TOMASEVIC: I think there were prank Zoom calls
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            before they got the security fixed.
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                     THE COURT: Hopefully it wasn't someone's own
            children.
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                     MR. TOMASEVIC: Right.
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                     MS. WARNER: Good morning, your Honor, Peg Warner
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            is on, excuse me.
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                     THE COURT: All right. Are we ready to get started
            then?
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                     MS. WARNER: Yes, sir.
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                     THE COURT: This is a hearing on defendant's motion
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            to dismiss. Ms. Warner, I'm inferring that you're taking
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            the lead here?
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                     MS. WARNER: I am, your Honor.
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                     THE COURT: Okay.
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                     MS. WARNER: Excuse me, I'm trying to deal
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            with -- I made the mistake of coming into the office.
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                     May it please the Court, Peg Warner for Liberty
            Mutual. Your Honor, this case is about a retiree health
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            plan. The plaintiff is covered under this plan. He will
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            receive benefits. He will receive healthcare benefits under
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            this plan. He seeks to put at issue in this case the amount
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            of the cost sharing under the plan. The plaintiff's
            conclusory allegations in the complaint go to issues about
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            whether he pleads a cognizable claim under ERISA.
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                     These issues relate to, first, what was the
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            healthcare benefit regarding cost sharing when he retired in
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1 2019?

Second, was the retiree healthcare benefit vested, as he alleges in the complaint in a conclusory fashion?

And, third, did Liberty Mutual violate procedures for administering an ERISA welfare plan, which is what is at issue here, a welfare plan?

The answers to these questions are clear as a matter of established law, and they are clear from the unambiguous language relating to this cost sharing provision in the plan documents.

The plaintiff does not have a cognizable case. This cannot be disputed under the law and under the unambiguous contracts that are the plan documents.

Your Honor, there are four unambiguous sections of the operative 2019 plan. Those four sections are the sections to which the Court should refer respectfully when looking at the issues that are pleaded in the complaint:

Section 1.4, interpretation on page 2; Section 4.1, benefits on page 4; Section 6.6, right to amend on page 10; and Section 6.2, right to terminate on page 11.

Each of these unambiguous provisions in the plan demonstrate unequivocally that he cannot raise a cognizable claim.

Next, a provision on page B-60, B-60 of the summary plan description, the SPD, which is made a part of the plan

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documents by the very unambiguous language laid out. That addresses the cost-sharing benefit under the healthcare plan for former Safeco employees, and that notes, "Eligibility for cost sharing is based on your most recent hire date of January 1, 2009 and does not include any employment service with Safeco prior to January 1, 2009, unambiguous provision 2019 SPD, which is the operative SPD because he alleges that he retired in 2019.

With regard to the established law, your Honor, there are three Supreme Court cases that clearly dispose in our view of this motion to dismiss. Each of these three cases involved healthcare benefits under an ERISA plan:

The first is *Curtis Wright*, 115 Supreme Court 1223, 1995.

Second, *U.S. Airways*, 133 Supreme Court 1537, 2013. Third, *M&G Polymers*, 135 Supreme Court 966, 2015.

Each of these cases state what the operative law is under ERISA for welfare plans, healthcare plans, and the right of employers to amend, modify or terminate those plans at any time in any manner.

Finally, your Honor, there are four First Circuit cases that state and hold clearly unequivocally that what Liberty Mutual has done here is not only proper but leaves the plaintiff without the ability to plead a cognizable claim under ERISA.

Those cases from the First Circuit are the *Edis vs.*Verizon case, 417 F.3d 133 from 2005, Balestracci, 449 F.3d

224, 2006 case, Livick vs. Gillett, 524 F.3d 24, 2008, and

Barchock v. CVS, 886 F.3d 43, 2018.

These four cases lay out clearly, unambiguously, in the First Circuit what the standards are for a 12(b)(6) motion in the context of an ERISA litigation, what the plaintiff is required to plead by way of a well-pleaded complaint, the specificity that must be pleaded with regard to an attack on in particular a welfare plan under ERISA.

Here, the unambiguous plan language and this mountain of precedence forecloses the plaintiff's conclusory allegations. He has not pleaded a cognizable claim under ERISA. Justice O'Connor laid out in 1995 in the Curtis Wright opinion what is required of an ERISA plaintiff in a welfare plan case. He does not meet this standard, which has been the law of the land subsequently.

Your Honor, we have requested dismissal with prejudice. Our position is that under this mountain of precedent and in light of the unambiguous nature of the 2019 plan documents that any amendment would be futile.

We respectfully request, therefore, that the complaint be dismissed with prejudice. I would be happy to answer any of the Court's questions.

THE COURT: Okay. Who is going to take the lead

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1 for the plaintiffs? Is that Mr. Tomasevic? MR. TOMASEVIC: Yes, your Honor, and can everyone 2 3 hear me okay? 4 THE COURT: Yes. 5 MR. TOMASEVIC: Great, thank you. Before I start 6 with any prepared remarks, does the Court have any questions about what occurred or any of the briefs or should I just 7 launch in to what I prepared today? 8 9 THE COURT: I had some questions, but let me hear 11:13AM 10 your argument first. MR. TOMASEVIC: Very good, your Honor. You know, 11 12 your Honor, in a lot of ways, I feel like we're two ships 13 passing in the night. You wouldn't know it from listening 14 to my opponent's remarks, but so much of what was said is 15 disputed that this case wouldn't be appropriate for summary 16 judgment, let alone on a motion to dismiss that looks purely 17 within the four corners of the pleadings. 18 To summarize, our case is pretty clear and laid out 19 pretty simple and laid out pretty clearly in the complaint. 11:14AM 20 Mr. Turner, along with many others, were promised by 21 Liberty, including through original plan documents, that workers would get full credit for their Safeco years. They 22 23 were told they would be grandfathered in.

That's in paragraph 39 of the complaint, that as

far as this hire date, they were repeatedly told in writing

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that their hire date was their earlier date with Safeco, not the 2008 date with Liberty Mutual.

In other words, Mr. Turner's hire date was 38 years ago, more than 38 years ago, and then, and this is undisputed, Liberty refused to give any such credit. We're not fighting over whether such credit was given. Liberty doesn't deny that it's not going to give the credit.

Liberty refused to give any such credit, even going so far as to try to issue new plan documents and revised plan documents after and because Mr. Turner tried to claim his past service with Safeco.

Now, these facts give rise to liability under what I like to think of is two halves of the ERISA private right of action. That's a (a)(1)(b), which is basically a claim to enforce the promises in the written plan documents or to interpret those promises, and then secondly under 83, which is more of a catch-all and more of a general provision allowing the Court to draw on its equitable powers to grant any equitable relief for breaches of ERISA, including breaches of fiduciary duty.

Now, when I said that we are two ships passing in the night, it's because nearly every remark made by my opponent presumed that the 2019 plan is the only relevant plan here.

Well, first, as a matter -- a very important

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threshold question is I don't even know what they're talking about when they refer to the 2019 plan. They attached extrinsic evidence to their motion to dismiss, something that, of course, we object to, and I'm not going to go into that unless the Court has questions about that, but they attach two documents, a 2013 plan, that's a medical plan document, and then they attached a 2019 SPD, summary plan description, incomplete summary plan description.

These are the 2019 documents that they drafted only after and as a result of Mr. Turner speaking up and pointing out that he was not getting his benefits.

We've never seen the actual written plan from 2008 or anything from 2009 to 2013, and there's no plan submitted that -- no document called a plan after 2013. In fact, in their reply, they admit there's another plan dated 2017 that we also don't have in front of us.

Now, let me talk about the SPDs. The SPDs come from 2019, I told you sort of ex post facto after my client and only after my client objected, but they don't include the SPDs from 2008 or 2009 or even what may be the current SPDs from 2020. We don't have those. What we have is this cherry-picked version taken out of context of a couple of documents, which we don't even admit are authentic or genuine, frankly, let alone relevant or important, and that's important for something very important that my

opponent said.

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She said essentially that this is a contract issue. Well, we all know from contracts class and enumerable cases litigating contracts, the first thing you do when you litigate a contracts case is you have to identify what the contract is, and then you have to look at the entire contract, the whole of it and its parts to objectively determine the parties' intent, you don't cherry-pick little pieces here and there.

We can't get past the first part here in this admittedly contract interpretation type of case, at least under (a)(1)(b) and Claim 1, when we don't even have the documents, and, in fact, Liberty refuses to produce the documents that are necessary for this contract analysis.

So, your Honor, we are worlds apart, and we completely disagree that it is clear that there's unambiguous, unchallenged evidence showing what Liberty thinks is shown here.

Now, let me talk about another point that my opponent made, which is that it's clear under *Curtis Wright* and other cases, including in the First Circuit that welfare benefits are a little different than pension benefits, and for the importance of this case that welfare benefits can be taken away.

Well, we don't dispute that under some

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circumstances, welfare benefits can be taken away. I don't know why Liberty Mutual spent so much time talking about this when it's undisputed, but as the *Balestracci* case, a case that both sides cite repeatedly in all of their briefs, makes pretty clear, an employer can contractually cede its freedom to amend and terminate the plan and may provide retirees with vested retiree welfare benefits that cannot be changed unilaterally. That comes straight from the *Balestracci* case at page 230 of the First Circuit's opinion.

There, they were citing the Inter-Modal Rail

Employees case that, again, I think both sides have cited

for you, the Supreme Court case, 520 U.S. 510, and that's

exactly what we say happened here, and we allege

specifically that Mr. Turner was essentially promised, it

was made part of his employment agreement in essence, and it

was promised to him not only in those, in that capacity, but

also in other written and oral manners that he would be

vested in these retirement benefits, that they were not

forfeitable and that he, like everyone else at Liberty

Mutual, would be treated the same and would get all of their

past service credits for all of the years at Liberty Mutual

and that at prior companies, companies that were acquired by

Liberty Mutual.

Again, we explicitly allege that those were promised, nonforfeitable vested benefits, and when you

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realize that important and crucial distinction, it doesn't -- Curtis Wright and its progeny and all those other cases don't matter anymore because we are taking them out of the normal distinction that exists between welfare benefits and pension benefits.

So, your Honor, I think the case is frankly quite simple. We've alleged promises that were not kept. The only way that Liberty Mutual has attempted to attack them is to say not necessarily that they didn't make those promises, although they do say that, but here are some brand new documents cherry-picked from a whole library of documents consisting that cover hundreds of thousands of employees at one of America's largest companies, a cherry-picked select set of paragraphs rather than the whole gamut of promises that are needed to actually decide the decision that you're going to need to decide this very important decision probably on some motion for summary judgment down the line.

It's inappropriate to consider those documents.

Liberty's arguments in that regard must be rejected, and we ask that you deny the motion outright and allow us to finally do the discovery and make Liberty actually produce the real documents that their arguments truly rely on. With that, unless you have any questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, so if I understand what you're saying is the plaintiff here has vested rights

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or perhaps equitable rights based on sort of one of or maybe all but three different categories. One is some one or more earlier plans. That would be Category 1. Category 2 would be some other written documents, such as an employment agreement. And Category 3 would be an oral representation.

Am I correct, did I read it correctly that you don't have copies of the written documents on which plaintiff relies? In other words, he says he has vested rights, but he doesn't have those documents. Do I have that right?

MR. TOMASEVIC: I'll answer your question in two parts. You are correct in your summary that we will introduce evidence of all three things, plan documents, of which there are many other written documents that may not necessarily be plan documents and oral representations, so you're correct there, your Honor.

As far as what we have in writing, remember,
Liberty Mutual refused to produce the whole library of plan
documents, even though it's their obligation to do so, or at
least, you know, that's what we allege and lay out in the
complaint.

What we do have are some older SPDs that now apparently Liberty Mutual will say are not relevant, and those SPDs say specifically that the Safeco people were grandfathered into the program, including their prior years

of service.

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We also have, and we don't want the Court to consider them, but if the Court were even to look at the documents that Liberty attached to its motion, those documents themselves rely on earlier plan documents, and, in particular, Section 6.1 and 6.2 of their purported plan documents says nothing in these new documents is going to change what you were given and what we incurred in the earlier documents, so they're acknowledging these earlier documents but not showing them to us, your Honor.

So to answer your question in short, yes, we rely on those three things, but, no, we have some things we were able to gather despite Liberty Mutual's insistence on not letting us see everything.

THE COURT: I mean, one of the reasons I'm asking is normally you are the plaintiff, you know, you put forth your affirmative case saying, you know, I relied on this piece of paper, here it is, and I'm not sure I'm seeing that. Maybe I'm missing it.

I know you don't have complete copies of everything you need, but it wouldn't surprise me that an employee doesn't have, you know, a complete copy of the plan as opposed to an SPD or something here or there, but it's a difference between a fishing expedition and not a fishing expedition I guess is the point I'm trying to make.

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You know, if he says no, here it is, it says here in writing I'm vested or this benefit won't be taken away, or we'll give you credit for your Safeco service, he presumably has that, right?

MR. TOMASEVIC: Well, your Honor, there's a couple of -- I'm going to answer your question in two parts, and I believe my colleague, Mr. Jack Winters, if you'll allow, will have something to add, so as a matter of pleading, there's no rule that says you have to attach all documents to your complaint, as we all know.

Well, we gave to the best of our ability quotes, such as grandfathering in, such as vested, and we describe the representations as well as the written materials that my client was exposed to in the complaint, and, again, that we didn't include exhibits is really I don't think critical here, but I think perhaps more importantly, I didn't want to make the same mistake that Liberty is making here, which is attaching out of context a small selection of what we know is a giant library, a library that, frankly, we should have had already because ERISA requires Liberty to give it to us, so, I mean, if the Court wants to see some paper, some additional paper more than that it's already seen, we can do that to an extent, but the best method or the most efficient use of our time would be, well, let's do that after Liberty Mutual has complied with its obligation under ERISA to

provide all the documents.

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THE COURT: I'll let Mr. Winters hop in in a moment here, but my next question is what is your response to the case law that says it doesn't matter, you know, that there were oral representations, that ERISA doesn't work that way, and a related question to me, anyway, is normally when you're relying on a representation, whether it's a misrepresentation, claim or fraud, or an oral representation, you need to provide particulars, who made the representation, when, you know, what authority did that person say, and it's all pretty vague in the complaint.

example, if you were alleging fraud, but should I even consider any of these oral representations, and, if so, why? I mean, even if you're right, let's say, and this earlier plan documents say he's vested or maybe his employment agreement says he's somehow vested, under what circumstances do I consider the oral representation, if so, and why are they not specifically alleged? You know, who?

MR. WINTERS: Your Honor, perhaps I can explain in some more detail.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WINTERS: The plan documents that you have in front of you are only part of the overall ERISA plan. If you look at the section of the SPD that they provided you at

page B-57, Exhibit 1, there is a section entitled, "Cost for Retiree Coverage," and in that section, it references employment of individuals who came with the company before 2013 and remained there, and it specifically references the Liberty Mutual retirement benefit plan. That is not what you have in front of you, you only have part of that plan is the health part.

THE COURT: But that's all we're talking about, right?

MR. WINTERS: No.

THE COURT: It's not a pension benefit?

MR. WINTERS: No, no, your Honor, the health plan referenced in the SPD utilized representations made in the benefit plan. We do not have in this case, your Honor, copy of the Liberty Mutual retirement benefit plan.

We happen to know, your Honor, we are the attorneys who handled the *Moyle vs. Liberty Mutual* prong, and that was a retirement benefit plan, but we have extensive information regarding that plan, and one of the aspects of that plan are vesting provisions we believe will probably apply here as well.

That plan, which is referenced in their exhibit, which has not been produced, also contains definitions for all of these terms.

Now, we can't use them yet because we're not sure

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exactly what those plans are. There is nothing that says, your Honor, that a health plan is limited to just one thing, one piece of paper. There's no law to that effect, and we have alleged that everything constitutes part of the plan.

With regards to the oral representation prong, your Honor, Mr. Turner had significant, lengthy, hour-long conversations on the phone, all of which were recorded for more than a year before they modified the SPDs. We asked for those recordings, and we haven't gotten them, so we will have evidence of representations. We will be able to answer the Court's questions as to who, what and when was it said, but we don't have that information.

Your Honor, this is really a totality of the circumstances case. We do not have in front of you an administrative record yet, and in most cases like this, you have the entire administrative record, you have the entire ERISA plan. There's no integration clause in the materials that they have provided. We get to come in with oral representations that explain ambiguous provisions. We get to come in and put our case on, and we need to be able to articulate these things specifically. We need to see everything, as does the Court, and, your Honor, there is the possibility of retaining the right to modify a plan and completely eliminate the plan, but if they haven't done it the right way, they can't do that, they can only eliminate

it completely.

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This is a unique case because they literally modified the SPD specifically in response to Mr. Turner's complaint. They only modified it as to Safeco employees.

There was no reason to do that. They didn't need to modify it, and there was even -- there's even issues, your Honor, concerning his delay in retirement, why he delayed it.

There are issues of fact in this case, your Honor, to the extent that their lawyers in response to Mr. Turner before he had presented any litigation threat literally got involved in this, redrafted everything, and then wouldn't tell us what they had done or why they had done it.

This is a very complex situation, and we need some discovery to be able to articulate everything, and so there are answers to everything here, your Honor, but as my co-counsel has indicated, they're just cherry-picking. We do not agree for one moment that you have in front of you the entire plan, and we are entitled to see the entire contract, and we are entitled to be able to then present our theories in a fashion which should be done by way of cross motions for summary judgment.

Sorry to interrupt so long, Alex.

THE COURT: Let me hear Ms. Warner's response to this.

MS. WARNER: Excuse me. Your Honor, let me first

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address the issue of the allegation here that the plan documents are not before the Court. First of all, that's not correct. The 2019 plan at Section 1.4, interpretation page 2 states, "The plan shall consist of the articles and appendices of this plan document, the SPD as may be amended from time to time."

There is no doubt from the allegations made in this complaint that the plaintiff had in his possession the 2019 plan and the 2019 SPD. Those are the two operative documents because he retired in 2019.

Secondly, he attempts to put at issue earlier plan documents, other documents and oral representations. Those are all precluded by the law. They're precluded clearly by the law, and the Supreme Court cases that I've cited state that, oral representations do not suffice. ERISA is all about the written plan.

THE COURT: Suppose he says, I think, I'm struggling with this a little bit, but he says he was vested under one of these earlier versions of the plan. Suppose the 2013 plan says you are vested and entitled to all your time, you know, at Safeco. That would matter, wouldn't it, regardless of what the 2019 plan is, like that's something you couldn't take away, right?

MS. WARNER: Your Honor, the facts in the 2013 plan, which was provided as an exhibit to the reply, show

unequivocally and unambiguously that Liberty Mutual reserved the right to modify, amend the plan at any time. That is the law of welfare plans under ERISA.

THE COURT: Including, unvesting people who have already vested?

MS. WARNER: That's the second point, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. WARNER: They take for granted that there has been vesting, but, again, that flies in the face of the complete, clear Supreme Court precedent and what they've put at issue here. Welfare benefits do not vest absent some other contractual arrangement. They have not pleaded any other contractual arrangement. They are required to do that under the controlling pleading standards.

They haven't done it. Frankly, they cannot do it. They have a promise that these benefits were vested. That is absolutely, absolutely contrary to what Curtis Wright requires, U.S. Airways requires and the M&S Palmer case requires, so there is no vesting of welfare benefits in a situation where clearly at all times the plan and the SPD provided for amendments, provided for changes in the plan's structure, which is completely unallowed under ERISA, and Justice O'Connor addressed the reason for this, the legislative reason for this in the Curtis Wright decision.

Next, he did not allege that Liberty Mutual failed

to provide him with the operative plan documents. He clearly has the 2019 plan. He clearly has the 2019 SPD. He has the two documents that are the operative documents to determine his welfare benefits under the Liberty Mutual 2019 health plan.

There was no misrepresentation of the benefits here. There was no misrepresentation because there couldn't be a misrepresentation with regard to vesting because vesting never happened under the very language of each of these documents.

With regard to the issue that Liberty Mutual failed to provide the operative documents, again, completely runs into the mountain, it flies into the mountain of Supreme Court precedent. Curtis Wright, I'm very enamored with Curtis Wright because it is the leading case, it is the seminal case on this issue. Justice O'Connor said in Curtis Wright, "ERISA requires that every plan administrator make available for inspection a set of all currently operative governing plan documents."

Liberty Mutual mailed the currently operative governing plan documents to Mr. Turner. There is no allegation in the complaint otherwise. Mr. Winters has made a number of statements in argument today. None, zero of those are well pleaded in this complaint.

They have failed to plead a number of these items.

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Pleading them would be futile because they would be running into this precedent, running into the unambiguous language of the operative plan documents, but, regardless, your Honor, they haven't pleaded them. If they want to try to make a cognizable claim, I suppose they could try by repleading. It would be futile under the law. It would be a waste of the Court's valuable resources at this time, but they can't just say to you now in this argument things that are not pleaded in this complaint, and they cannot get around these clearly stated established principles under ERISA welfare benefit law.

There is no vesting of welfare benefits absent a contractual arrangement. They have not pleaded any such contractual arrangement with Mr. Turner. They cannot get around the 2019 unambiguous plan language. Thank you.

THE COURT: The 2019 amendment that made the specific reference to Safeco obviously amended an earlier existing plan. What was the date of the earlier existing plan, was it 2013?

MS. WARNER: It was 2013, your Honor, and I want to be very clear on one point that's been stated by plaintiff's counsel. Mr. Turner, and it is alleged in their complaint and it is true, it is not just true for the purposes of this 12(b)(6) motion, it is true Mr. Turner retired in 2019. He did not retire prior to that time.

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THE COURT: All right. Mr. Tomasevic, any response to that?

MR. TOMASEVIC: Yes, your Honor, briefly. So the idea that Mr. Turner retired or may have retired in 2019 is completely irrelevant and a red herring. There is no law cited by the defendant, nor any plan language that says that when you retire is the dispositive date upon which we no longer look at any other documents.

In fact, that wouldn't make any sense even under their own exhibits and their own documents because, as I pointed out in Section 6.1 and 6.2 of their own exhibit, which is Exhibit 2, it says essentially we're incorporating the prior language, and nothing in this new language is meant to overthrow obligations incurred in the prior language.

THE COURT: But you say as of the 2013 plan, he was vested, right?

MR. TOMASEVIC: I'm saying he was vested at all times and prompt vesting from 2008 on, your Honor.

THE COURT: So up to the moment they amended the plan in 2019, he was vested at the second date they amended the plan?

MR. TOMASEVIC: Right, as we allege in the complaint, he was vested, he had an unforfeitable right to those medical benefits, your Honor.

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THE COURT: That's true under the earlier plan?

MR. TOMASEVIC: Under earlier plan documents, and remember, you know, your Honor, I'm still confused as to what this phrase "2019 plan" refers to. Is it the 2017 plan that's referenced in the reply, is it the 2013 plan attached to their initial motion, is it the 2013 plan as modified by the SPDs that they drafted in 2019 only after my client spoke up?

I still don't know what document is being referred to as "2019 plan," and as Mr. Winters pointed out, when you talk about ERISA and you talk about a "plan," it's not some neat little 10-page document, especially not at a company of this size that's been in existence so long, we're talking about documents like a medical plan portion that are part of, as we allege in the complaint, an entire retirement benefit plan that has been amended over many years that includes what's called and what we refer to sort of quickly as SPDs, but then if you stop there, SPDs means actually a collection of documents, including correspondence and other things that are not attached to their motion, even if we accept what they attach to their motion.

SPDs are supposed to include summaries of material plan modifications, again, also admitted by Liberty in its motion if we're going to even count against the extrinsic evidence, so, Liberty has to prove what the plan is, that

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question Number 1 we talk about in every contracts case, identifying the contract, and they can't do it with a cherry-picked, taken out of context set of paragraphs from documents that were created after the dispute arose, your Honor, and that's our main thrust here, but, again, when Mr. Turner retired in 2019 is really besides the point, and there's no case and no language in the contract that supports that claim.

In fact, their own contract at Section 6.1 and 6.2 actually incorporates the older documents, we have to look at the older documents.

THE COURT: All right. Let me --

MR. TOMASEVIC: There was one other point I wanted to make about oral representation, your Honor. So there's one thing we have to keep crystal clear. Basically there's two theories or two halves to the case. I mean, there are additional claims, but let's talk about (a)(1)(b) and (a)(3) again briefly.

(A) (1) (b) is a contract type of analysis. Does the paperwork say what we think it says or what Liberty thinks it says, and to the extent Liberty cites authority that says you can't modify the written plan with oral representations. Well, we dispute that because Mr. Winters pointed out whenever there's ambiguity, you can always bring in parole evidence when there's no integration clause, but even if

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Liberty was right, and we don't think they are, that still doesn't speak to (a)(3) claim or Count 2, which is more of an equitable, broad, and I call it a catch-all provision that allows again and gives greater weight and consideration to these additional pieces of parole evidence, if you will.

And, in fact, if you look at our arguments with respect to the SPD claim, the fourth claim, we there point out what is also important and what is undisputed here is that what you start to look at when you're evaluating SPDs, as Liberty Mutual itself invites, you have to look at the expectation of the parties.

In fact, this is what -- this is how Liberty Mutual lost summary judgment in the *Moyle* case in the Ninth Circuit is because we were able to plead and prove that there was a reasonable expectation by the retirees that would get past service credit this time for a company called Golden Eagle.

And the Court was very clear, and the Ninth Circuit affirmed that we have to look at the reasonable expectations of the parties, and if the reasonable expectations are such that they expected something, well then you have to disclose anything contrary in plain language and expressly in your SPDs, and it has to be somewhere in your documents.

Again, we're missing all of the documents, but, second, we clearly allege that that's not anywhere in any documents, so, again, the oral representations are

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important, they're not dispositive here, and there is no 9(b) requirement that we plead them with any type of specificity, but they are important, and they're especially important for the (a)(3) claim, which we have keep distinct from the (a)(1)(b) claim, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let me toss out an idea here, which is this: I would like to eliminate this dispute about whether we're looking at documents outside the record on a 12(b)(6) motion. I think it's pretty clear that the plan documents that are at the center of the dispute can be considered, but I'd like to eliminate that issue.

I would like to convert this to a motion for summary judgment and to permit some supplemental affidavits and briefing in order to eliminate that issue. In order to make that a useful exercise, among other things, the thought occurs to me, and I guess I'll put the question first to Ms. Warner, I'm disinclined to permit discovery at this point for what should be obvious reasons, but is there any reason why Liberty could not produce, just so that there's no dispute about this, the current plan and current SPD or I should say the plan and SPD as of January 2019 and whatever the plan and SPD were prior to that amendment in their entirety incorporating prior documents by reference, you know, produce those documents, too, and just so there is no dispute, the plan on the day he retired and the plan before

it was amended, which they say was improper.

And then, plaintiffs, is there some reason if you have written documents, employment agreements, whatever it is you say you have, oral representations made by somebody, is there some reason you can't put that in the record, whatever you have, and it's either relevant or not, I'll look at the case law. You know, the oral representations, I assume I have my doubts about it, but I'll look at the cases, and then we have what I'll call the core dispute.

Ms. Warner.

MS. WARNER: Your Honor, yes, Liberty can absolutely provide the operative plan documents. I want to be clear what those are. They are as they are defined in the plan, the plan and the SPDs. We will provide those, and we will provide those with regard to 2019, and we will provide the prior ones, but I want to be abundantly clear here that the plaintiffs have those, for sure, but that's not what they've asked for. They have asked in addition for a number of items that are absolutely not the plan documents.

THE COURT: Maybe we get there, maybe not, but for us to even go down that path, I need to see that they have a valid basis for a claim, not a plausible claim, that's why I'm talking about summary judgment here, not just an allegation but, you know, sufficient evidence to convince me

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at this stage, and, obviously, there may be some Rule 56(d) type responses if they don't have enough information, but I want affidavits, documents, fragments of documents, whatever, sufficient to show, you know, the basis of their claim and so I can evaluate that and decide, ah-huh, is there something here in the case law that would permit this to survive summary judgment or permit me to allow discovery to go forward.

I need to be convinced of that, but I also want to eliminate this dispute about what is the plan in 2019 and what was the plan the day before it was amended.

MS. WARNER: We will provide the answer to that question, which we have laid out in the motion. We will be abundantly clear about it.

THE COURT: If it's 10,000 pages, give them 10,000 pages; if they already have it, fine, give it to them again.

MS. WARNER: We will. It's not 10,000 pages, but we will give them everything that are the plan documents for those years.

THE COURT: Okay. And so, again, my idea here, I convert this to a Rule 56 motion, these documents get produced, supplemental affidavits and briefing are permitted, and plaintiffs lay out what they have, you know, maybe what they don't have, why they need discovery under Rule 56(d) but permitting me to look outside the record at

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this point and to look at the case law and decide whether or not these claims should survive or at least survive into the discovery stage.

Mr. Tomasevic, is there any reason why that wouldn't work?

MR. TOMASEVIC: Well, your Honor, your first question to me was is there any reason the plaintiff can't provide more evidence or detail as to what he relied on, to paraphrase, your Honor. The answer to that is no, there's no reason we can't. In fact, we intended to, we just didn't think it was necessary on a motion to dismiss.

Now that you're converting that, we're in a different arena, so to speak, and I acknowledge that and this is progress, but I want to be clear that this is only progress to one part of the case, so the plan documents and the written contractual documents are really important to the (a)(1)(b) claim, and you'll be able to probably call balls and strikes on the (a)(1)(b) claim on the first count, but when you start getting into the equitable claim under (a)(3) and especially when you start getting into the reasonable expectations argument that is critical to Count 4 of the adequacy of SPDs, we're going to have look well beyond the contractual language, and we start thinking of those oral representations, we start looking at the recorded conversations that Liberty has refused to provide that

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Mr. Winters talked about, and we're looking at a whole host of other things, marketing materials, other things from 2008 that were given to the class when they were asked to make this important decision as to whether to come over from Safeco to Liberty Mutual or go on their own.

So you've got from what my colleague, Mr. Winters, said about his phrase, you've got more of a totality of circumstances inquiry with all of the counts except for (a)(1)(b), so to summarize, yes, we're making progress on the (a)(1)(b) claim by looking at claim documents, but you're going to hear from us that we need a lot more if we're going to do summary judgment on the rest of the claims.

THE COURT: And I just want you to lay out what you have, okay, so I can evaluate that according to the case law, and it may be an affidavit that says that the executive vice-president stood up at a meeting, you know, on such and such a date and said X, Y, Z, and I don't have any document, and then Ms. Warner can say, well, no, that's an oral representation, that's irrelevant, and you can say, no, it was part of the equitable, reasonable expectation package, and I can evaluate that, and either, you know, I grant summary judgment or I deny it, but I want to look at the facts that you have in hand right now that form the basis of your equitable claim, including things that are in writing,

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like you say that there's an employment agreement that, you know, affects this, you know, where they made a direct representations to the contrary, let's see it, okay, and let's see how that, you know, the evaluation of that totality of information that is not total in the sense that without discovery, you don't have everything but enough that I can evaluate it and decide, yes, there is sufficient evidence to support a claim for equitable relief that should permit this case to go forward into the discovery stage.

Ms. Warner.

MS. WARNER: Yes, your Honor, thank you. So we will put forth again to the Court the legal reasons why the equitable relief is not available here due to the lack of vesting, due to therefore the lack of any misrepresentation and due to the other legal factors that we briefed.

I just want to state that. I understand what the Court is requesting, and I'm giving you a little bit of a preview of how we will come back at that because we feel very strongly that they can't move to these so-called equitable remedies unless they can demonstrate that the plan was anything other than clear with regard to the benefits that could be modified at any time.

THE COURT: Okay. So just to be clear, you know, you may wind up wanting to move to strike some of this stuff. You can just kind of fold that into your summary --

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I'll leave it to you to brief it how you want. You know, if you think it's irrelevant and the appropriate remedy is motion to strike, that is fine, but that's a collateral technical piece of this dispute I think at this point. MS. WARNER: Understood, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. The timing on all of this, because of the holidays and because of COVID, I am inclined to give you about a month. Is that too much, too little, and then some replies after that, and then we reconvene? MR. WINTERS: When would we be looking at the new materials from Liberty? I mean, one of the things we're looking for is the Liberty Mutual Retirement Benefit Plan that's referenced in the SPD. We know that's extensive, and when are we looking at all of these materials getting to us? THE COURT: Ms. Warner, when do you think you could get this produced? MS. WARNER: I believe I could get this within the I will consult with my client, and I will provide an e-mail to the plaintiff's lawyers today in terms of the time frame, but I do not foresee this being a problem.

THE COURT: Okay. If it's longer than a week, that is, if you can't do it by December 22nd, let's talk about that, and, you know, maybe I need to extend the schedule or something. Hold on. Let me look at the calendar.

All right. So I'm going to direct that -- well,

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first, I'm going to formally direct that I'm going to convert this motion to a motion for summary judgment. I don't need new briefing from scratch, although I'll leave that to your discretion, just have mercy on me in terms of what you are providing to me that I have to read, so by January 15th, any supplemental briefing or supplemental affidavits and exhibits, replies by — that is, responses to that we'll say by January 29th, and let's reconvene with a Zoom hearing, how about Friday, February 5th at 2:00 eastern time. Does all that work?

MS. WARNER: That works, your Honor.

MR. TOMASEVIC: Your Honor, I'm sorry to be the thorn in the side, but I know that I'm going to be without some staff until January 6th, at least, and so things like getting all the documents in our system, uploaded and the volume of the documents is going to be tough to handle before then.

THE COURT: I'll tack a week onto everything, so

I'll make the simultaneous filings January 22nd, replies by

February 5th, and how about Friday 12th at 2:00 for

argument?

MR. TOMASEVIC: All right, your Honor, and I think in so doing, you answered my second question, which is these are simultaneously traded briefs, both the supplemental and the replies. Okay, great.

1 THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. TOMASEVIC: My last point, I want to be candid with the Court, so when I made earlier remarks about an employment agreement, it was really -- what I really want to say is I don't know that there's a written employment agreement that says vesting, vesting, vesting.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TOMASEVIC: I say that it was effectively part of the agreement and the understanding, which could have meant orally.

THE COURT: Mr. Turner has his version of the facts, okay, I want it laid out in an affidavit. You do your job how you think you need to do it, but it seems to me if he says the guy shook my hand and said, don't worry, you're vested, whatever the facts are, I would put that in an affidavit, and then we can evaluate it according to what you say of the case law that permits equitable relief under such circumstances.

MR. WINTERS: Judge, just so we're clear, we're not going to -- if what they give us is not sufficient in the next week, that's just something we raise in the motion.

THE COURT: No, I'd like get it resolved well in advance. In other words, if you think somehow, you know, she's going to give you 2019 in its entirety, the prior plan in its entirety, which I think is 2017, if you think

1 something is missing, meet and confer, you know, and if you have a dispute, bring it to my attention, but let's get that 2 3 wrapped up. I mean, those documents are what they are. 4 Somewhere in the files of Liberty Mutual, you know, the law 5 department, you know, it's probably electronic now, but they 6 have this, right. And if it's complicated, sometimes it is, you know, meet and confer, and I can resolve any disputes. 7 Okay. 8 9 MR. WINTERS: Very good, your Honor. 12:01PM 10 MR. TOMASEVIC: Thank you, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: So the motion will remain pending, and 12 this will be the schedule. If there are disputes, requests 13 for clarifications, I would rather nip them in the bud 14 rather than letting them fester for long periods of time. 15 may not be entirely easy to reach between Christmas and 16 New Year's, but I will do my best, you know, so let's try to 17 hold to the schedule. 18 Okay. Thanks, everyone, and have a safe holiday 19 and a good holiday, not necessarily the same thing, and we 12:01PM 20 will speak again in February unless something comes up. 21 MR. TOMASEVIC: Thank you, your Honor. 22 (Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned at 12:01 p.m.) 23

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1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT)
4	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS) ss.
5	CITY OF BOSTON)
6	
7	I do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript,
8	Pages 1 through 40 inclusive, was recorded by me
9	stenographically at the time and place aforesaid in Civil
LO	Action No. 20-11530-FDS, THOMAS TURNER, an individual on behalf
L1	of himself and others similarly situated, vs. LIBERTY MUTUAL
L2	RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN and thereafter by me reduced to
L3	typewriting and is a true and accurate record of the
L 4	proceedings.
L 5	Dated December 17, 2020.
L 6	
L 7	s/s Valerie A. O'Hara
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L 9	VALERIE A. O'HARA
20	OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
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